TWELFTH ANNUAL EDUCATION NUMBER

The CRISIS

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THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AT 69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y., CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; JESSIE REDMON FAUSET, LITERARY EDITOR; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Vol. 26 No. 3 JULY, 1923 Whole No. 153

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THE CRISIS

Vol. 26. No. 3 JULY, 1923 Whole No. 153

Opinion of W. E. B. Du Bois

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ON July 1st, 1923, the offices of THE CRISIS together with the N. A. A. C. P. will be moved from 70 Fifth Avenue to 69 Fifth Avenue. Here we will occupy the whole of the fourth floor of the large and light building at the corner of 14th Street and Fifth Avenue. We shall say more of our new offices and picture them in the August CRISIS. Meantime, let our friends remember the new number, 69 Fifth Avenue instead of 70.

MISSISSIPPI

WE want to arise, hat in hand, before S. D. Redmond of Mississippi and his fellow men. Not only is the clear word of their citizens' mass convention a fine and manly thing, but for a black man to be manly in Mississippi means just about ten times as much as it does in New York. The first sentence of this splendid address is the beginning and end of all of it: "The Negro feels that his life is not safe in Mississippi."

THE THIRD PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

MR. Isaac Béton, Secretary of the Pan-African Association, announces from Paris that the 3rd Pan-African Congress will be held in Lisbon, Portugal, during the week of September 9th, 1923. The Congress will especially take up the economic situation of the black race throughout the world together with the question of the creation of a central office in Paris and methods of propaganda. Persons interested in the Congress should write to Mr. Isaac Béton, 8, Avenue Du Maine, 8, Paris, France.

CHILDREN'S NUMBER

THE October CRISIS will be our Annual Children's Number. We want for this number pictures of interesting children, not necessarily pretty and dressed-up, but human and real. All pictures intended for this number must be good, clear photographs, and must be in our hands not later than *August 15th.* No pictures arriving after that date will be considered.

From the pictures which arrive on or before August 15th, we are going to select about fifty for reproduction. The basis of selection is simply the interesting character of the picture and its appeal to the reader. On the back of each picture sent us should be the name and the age of the child and the name and address of its parents. *No pictures can be returned* and no charge is made for the insertion of such pictures as we print.

THE ETHIOPIAN ART THEATRE

THE Negro drama in America took another step forward when the Ethiopian Art Players under Raymond O'Neil, came to Broadway, New York. Financially the experiment was a failure; but dramatically and spiritually it was one of the greatest successes that this country has seen. The critics, save a few, were quite in the air. Whenever a black American does any-

thing well there is immediate consternation. First, just why should he do it at all? Cannot white men do it and do it just as well? Secondly, if he does it better than the white man, then it is dangerous to allow him to do it. Third, suppose he does it as well as the white man? He is simply an additional intruder. Fourth, suppose he does it worse than the white man? He is silly, foolish, striving after the impossible. Moreover, what can a Negro do anyway? Only certain limited services for Negroes out of which white people themselves are unable to make profit. *Ergo* Negroes should keep in their place and should not try so many things.

Meantime, the Negroes push on. They have to-day in America singers like Florence Talbert, Marian Anderson and Roland Hayes who have better voices than the Metropolitan Opera can buy—and they cannot sing at the Metropolitan simply because they are black.

Recently, a colored girl overturned all precedent and secured the Artist's Diploma at a great School and the school had to overturn all precedent, strain its conscience and drive a professor out of the institution in order to keep this colored girl from getting the $1,000 annual prize.

And now, when Evelyn Preer comes to Broadway and does Salome better than New York ever saw it done, New York, blind to art and justice, confines most of its criticism to babbling about Miss Preer's great-grandfather.

It is as Theodore Dreiser wrote to Sidney Kirkpatrick:

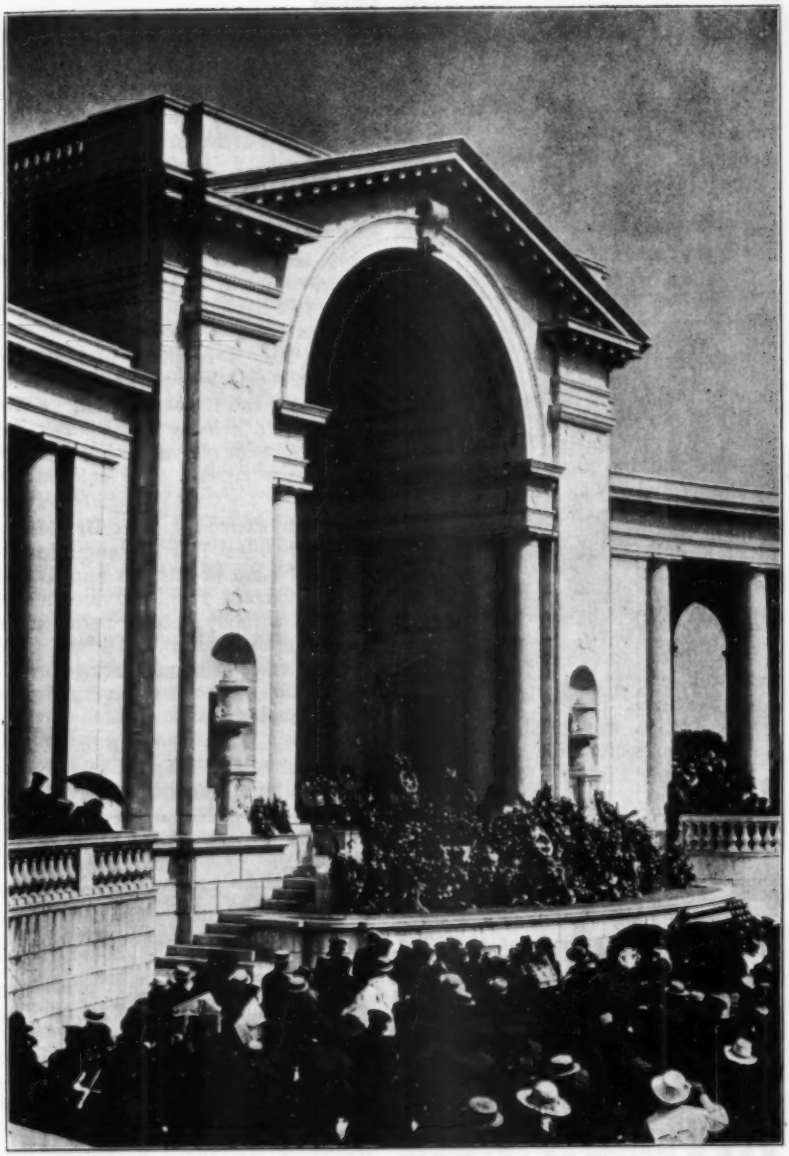
"Out of the general silence,—in white critical circles I mean,—that appears to have attended this surprisingly valuable artistic presentation I wish to extend to you personally and to all these others my grateful and deep appreciation of the grace, the culture and the abiding beauty of this presentation. I have seen many presentations of *Salome* in New York and elsewhere,—none that I feel to be the peer of this. My first and second and remaining impression was and is that it was flawless,—a very, very great deal to say. I was especially impressed with your high artistic fervor and understanding. Also that of Miss Preer, Mr. Bruce and Miss Bowman. May I say this as forcibly as possible.

"If artistic criticism in New York and America for that matter were not the thin and anaemic thing that it is, all of you and the Colored Folk Theatre would have been hailed within the week. I trust that your laurels will not long be delayed. My own sincere wish is that you maintain this artistic integrity uncorrupted indefinitely."

CHARLES YOUNG

THE last sad ceremonies over the body of the late Colonel Young bring forward the old and familiar phases of Caucasian propaganda in the United States.

First, if a colored man seeks the unusual, pushes beyond the barriers and insists on taking that place in the world for which God made him, he is met by a storm of heart-breaking insult and prejudice. When Colonel Young rode up in his cab to West Point, he was greeted vociferously as "the Load of Coal". When men were being assigned to details in their military work, the officer of the day would often openly yell: "Who's going on this 'nigger' detail?" While all other cadets were called Smith, Jones and Johnson — Young was elaborately greeted as "*Mr.* Young". In the dining room, in the dormitories, on the parade ground, it was a succession of insults and jokes. Certainly, it was not the best of West Point that did this, it was the worst. But the best let the worst work its will upon this poor, lonely black boy. They simply got out of the way and left him to his fate. And to-day, when it is all over and the man has lived and conquered and suffered and died. then his successful class-mates and fellow officers come forward and say: "Young? We knew Young. He was a splendid fellow! Insulted! We never insulted him; we never saw him insulted. He was a favorite at West Point." And unless we, who know



THE FUNERAL OF CHARLES YOUNG
Arlington Cemetery, Washington

the truth from Young's own lips, contradict these conscious and unconscious lies, this propaganda will go down in history and children will grow up and believe that merit is recognized at West Point whether clothed in black or white; and that Charles Young, Whittaker, Flipper and the rest had no unusual difficulties in that singular seat of education.

Or again, we are told on the "word of honor" of the Army that Charles Young was retired because he was sick. We do not believe it. But even if it were true, then the Government of the United States stands convicted of an even more inexcusable crime. For, if Charles Young's blood pressure was too high for him to go to France, why was it not too high for him to be sent to the even more arduous duty in the swamps of West Africa? If then the United States Government retired a sick man, it murdered him by detailing him afterwards to Africa. If Young was well enough to go to Africa—he was well enough to go to France. And the real reason he did not go to France was neither his age, his blood pressure, nor his ability—it was simply that the General Staff did not want a black General in the United States Army. They knew that there was not a single white officer at the front who was Young's superior as a military man, and very few were his peers. They knew what Young could have made of the 92nd division.

God rest his sickened soul but give our souls no rest if we let the truth concerning him droop, overlaid with lies.

THE TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL

WE have strong reasons for believing that the following are the actual facts concerning the Tuskegee Hospital:

1. The Harding administration, without consultation with Negro leaders, made Dr. R. R. Moton a sort of referee for 12 million Negroes as to the personnel of the hospital and the Veterans' Bureau promised him categorically that he would be consulted before anybody was appointed superintendent of the hospital.

2. Colonel Robert H. Stanley, a white man, was made superintendent of the hospital and arrived at Tuskegee two days before Dr. Moton was notified.

3. Plans were made to open the hospital April first with a full white staff of white doctors and *white nurses* with *colored nurse-maids* for each white nurse, in order to save them from contact with colored patients!

4. On February 14th Dr. Moton wrote President Harding and told him that if Negro physicians and nurses were debarred from service in the hospital without at least being given a chance to qualify under the Civil Service rules it would bring justifiable criticism upon him and upon the Harding administration.

5. Dr. Moton wrote to the Superintendent of the hospital asking that the opening of the hospital be delayed. The Superintendent replied that there could be no mixture of races in the staff.

6. Strong pressure was put upon Dr. Moton to make him change his position and the Governor of Alabama, together with General R. E. Steiner, telegraphed the President protesting against a mixed staff and demanding a full white staff. Steiner is the head of the American Legion in Alabama and he is the one who in New Orleans fought to keep Negro ex-service men from membership in the Legion; consequently no Negro ex-service men in Alabama can have any affiliation whatsoever with the American Legion. Meantime Dr. Moton was threatened by the Ku Klux Klan and

others and Tuskegee school had to place armed guards at his home.

7. On February 23 President Harding called Dr. Moton into conference after which the President issued an executive order calling for a special examination for Negro applicants for places on the hospital staff.

8. The only interest of white people in Alabama in this hospital is economic and racial. They want to draw the government salaries and they do not want any Negro officials in Alabama whom the state cannot dominate. To illustrate this: the contract for burying soldiers was given to a white undertaker from Greenville, South Carolina, before the bids of local colored undertakers had a chance even to be submitted.

9. The Civil Service Commission is delaying unnecessarily and unreasonably in arranging for examinations and qualifying colored physicians and without doubt are going to cheat in every possible way.

In commenting on all this we can simply gasp. Is it not inconceivable? Human hatred, meanness and cupidity gone stark mad! Separating races in hospitals and graveyards and fighting to put white men over a Negro hospital! Giving nurses black *maids* to do the work while the white "ladies" eat with the internes, dance at the balls and flirt with the doctors and black men die! Lying, postponing, deceiving, threatening to keep out black doctors and nurses. What will be the result? What *can* be the result? What decent Negro physician or devoted black nurse will dare go to this nest of barbarism?

We honor Moton for his present stand and sympathize with him in his undoubted danger and humiliation. But this leads us to condemn him all the more sharply and unsparingly for the last part which he has played in inter-racial politics.

Here was a great government duty to take care of black soldiers wounded in soul and body by their awful experience in the Great War. They ought to have been cared for without discrimination in the same hospitals and under the same circumstances as white soldiers. But even if this were impossible because of race hatred, certainly the last place on God's green earth to put a segregated Negro hospital was in the lynching belt of mob-ridden Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and their ilk.

It occurred to some of our bright Northern white philanthropists and politicians that the shunting of this institution to Tuskegee was exactly the thing; and the tool they found ready to their hand to carry this out was Dr. R. R. Moton.

"Chickens come home to roost." Tuskegee is no place for such a hospital. It is not and cannot be an integral part of the school, which the public opinion of the world of the memory of Booker T. Washington partially protects from Alabama mobs. Outside of such schools as Tuskegee and the larger cities, there is no protection in central Alabama for a decent Negro pig-pen, much less for an institution to restore the life and health of those very black servants of the nation, whom Alabama, led by the cowardly Steiner, has kicked out of the American Legion.

Any Negro in such a hospital, under Southern white men and women of the type who are now fighting like beasts to control it, would be a subject of torture and murder rather than of restoration of health. The only decent method would have been to have placed the institution in the law-abiding North where it belongs; and even now, despite the fact that these millions of dollars of brick and equipment have been sunk into the morass of the black belt, the best way out of the mess would be to tear the hospital down and rebuild it within the confines of civilization.

COLORED STUDENTS AND GRADUATES OF 1923

NEARLY complete returns record 1740 college and professional students of Negro descent in Northern institutions; and 3289 students of college grade in institutions designed primarily for Negroes. In 1923 there were graduated from Northern institutions 129 colored students with the bachelor's degree, 20 with the master's degree, and one doctor of philosophy; 24 lawyers, 25 dentists, 21 physicians, 46 pharmacists, 7 ministers and 5 with other degrees.

From Negro institutions there were graduated 514 bachelors and 3 masters; 90 physicians, 156 dentists, 55 pharmacists, 37 lawyers and 25 ministers. This makes a total of 643 bachelors and 23 masters as compared with 523 bachelors, and 20 masters in 1922. There were 486 professional graduates in 1923 against 332 in 1922.

Harvard—41 students. A.B.—Sidney R. Redmond, grandson of Senator Hiram Revels of Mississippi, Alpha Phi Alpha; Euclid P. Ghee, holder of the Honorary Harvard College Scholarship, Major in Biology and Chemistry; graduates with distinction; Alpha Phi Alpha. A.M.—Percy L. Julian, A.B. '20 DePauw University, Phi Beta Kappa; appointment for 1923-24 with Cancer Commission of Harvard University. Holder of the Austin scholarship in Chemistry. On leave of absence from teaching staff Fisk University. Sterling A. Brown, A.B. Williams College '22., Phi Beta Kappa (Williams). Horace F. Clark, prize scholar of Williams College, Omega Psi Phi. Hosea B. Campbell, A.B. Grinnell College '22.; holder of a scholarship of the Association of Negro History. A. A. Taylor, A.B. University of Michigan '16; member of faculty of West Virginia Collegiate Institute 1919-1922; author of "The Negro in Congress", "The West Virginia Negro" and other articles for the Journal of Negro History, Alpha Phi Alpha. LL.B.—Raymond P. Alexander, B.S. University of Pennsylvania with honors; assistant in Economics, 1920-1921 Harvard; National First Vice-President Alpha Phi Alpha. F. K. S. Whittaker, A.B. Fisk University, 1920, Omega Psi Phi. S.J.D.—Charles H. Houston, A.B. Amherst '15, Phi Beta Kappa, LL.B. Harvard '22; member of Harvard Law Review Editorial Board 1922-23; winner of the Frederick Sheldon Travelling Fellowship for 1923-24; will study in Spain next year. M.D.—Toussaint T. Tildon, A.B. Lincoln, 1912; holder of the Lewis and Harriet Hayden Scholarship four years, 1919-23; Alpha Phi Alpha. M. B. A., Walter Smith, A. B. Atlanta.

State College of Pennsylvania—10 students. A.B.—Eldridge A. Miller, Omega Psi Phi. James L. Smith, Omega Psi Phi.

Yale University—14 students. A.M.—Horatio S. Hill, A.B. Benedict '18, B.D. Oberlin '21. LL.B.—Charles A. Chandler, Fisk '20; Early E. Caple.

University of Nebraska—21 students. A.B.—James R. Thomas. B.F.A.—Thelma D. Walker. LL.B—David H. Oliver.

Iowa State University—14 students. B.S.—John L. Lockett, Rufus B. Atwood. D.V.M.—Fred D. Patterson.

Indiana University—33 students. A. B.—Daisy Payne, Taylor S. Jackson, Clarence Marshall. A. M.—Robert C. Jackson.

Ohio University—35 students. A.B.—Clyde Johnson, Randolph Porter, Charles W. Warfield, Hobard W. Dandridge, Arthur

Alvin St.C. Austin
D.D.S., Pittsburgh

Howard B. Shepard
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Thomas McA. Johnson
D.D.S., Ohio State

Ralph E. Mizelle
LL.B., Fordham

W. Justin Carter, Jr.
A.M. & LL.B., Dickerson

Wade, Richard K. Fox, Elliot Fairfax, Howard Mayles, Clarence S. Tocus. B.S.—L. Naomi Guthrie. This is the largest colored group to graduate at one time "The academic average of the colored group ranks as high as any group average in the college."

University of Pittsburgh—62 students. A.M.—Charles W. Florence. Ph.G.—James G. Bell, Edith P. Hawkins, Saylista Wood, Alta L. Gibbs, Benjamin Quarles, Scott A. McCoy, Robert A. Pierce, William E. Matthews. LL.B.—Homes S. Brown, Richard F. Jones. D.D.S.—A. S. Austin, M. P. Blakemore, W. R. Cook, Pleasant W. Goode, Jr.

University of Kansas—83 students. A.B.—Louise T. Clark, Vera G. Jackson, William T. McKnight. A.M.—Clement Richardson. LL.B.—Harrison W. Hollie. B. Design—Gladys D. Claggett.

University of Michigan—69 students. A.B.—Thelma Chiles, Delta Sigma Theta; Lamora Thermon, Delta Sigma Theta; A. C. Keith, W. R. Dunston, Omega Psi Phi; E. B. Perry, Alpha Phi Alpha; A. L. Kidd, Alpha Phi Alpha. C.E.—A. P. Lee. LL.B.—O. M. Green, Lawson E. Thomas, A.B., Omega Psi Phi. M.D.—W. B. Butler A.B., Alpha Phi Alpha; J. J. McClendon, J. H. Scott, A.B., Kappa Alpha Psi; W. T. Williams, J. T. Lee.

University of Buffalo—3 students. M.D.—W. E. Anderson.

Stanford University—1 student. A.M.—Miss Hallie Queen, A.B. Cornell.

Radcliffe—6 students. A.B.—Ethel M. Hall, Delta Sigma Theta; Emma S. Gilbert, Delta Sigma Theta; Eolyn C. Clugh. A.M.—Mary L. Strong, A.B. Chicago '17. Especially fine work in short story writing and poetry. Delta Sigma Theta.

Massachusetts Institute Technology—10 students. B.S.—Joseph L. Parker, Omega Psi Phi.

Fordham University—LL.B.—Stanley M. Douglass, Ralph E. Mizelle.

University of Detroit—6 students. LL.B.—Moselle Cogman.

University of Washington—3 students. LL.B.—Ellege R. Penland.

University of Cincinnati—37 students. A.B.—Clinton Moorman, Thelma Moorman, Angy Smith, Silas Rhodes. B.S.—Jennie Porter.

University of Utah—M.S.—Winfred A. Jordan, B.S., D.V.M.

Western Reserve University—26 students. 14 graduates.

Knox College—3 students. A.B.—James H. Williams.

Dartmouth College—6 students. A.B.—E. H. Allen, C. U. Granger, W. Henderson.

Armour Institute—1 student. B.S.—Fred C. Downes.

Grinnell College—4 students. A.B.—Collis Davis. He has been an "assistant in the chemistry laboratory and is an exceptional student."

Temple University—264 students. Ph.G.—Albre R. Artice, Mary E. Brown, Spurgeon D. Brown, Raymond Bounds, Archer A. Claytor, Horace Clinton, Edith R. Green, Herbert R. Hamill, Susie Hampton, Eva G. Hall, Alvin S. Hawkes, Marjorie Smith, Mabel S. Manigault, Mary H. Moore, William A. McGuire, Thomas J. Potter, Josiah Robinson, Cleophus Shaw, George Tilghman. D.D.S.—Lionel Gaskin, Gardner P. Downing, George W. Clinton, Artice J. Maddox, Samuel Logan. M.D.—Winfield M. Bishop, Edward H. Robinson, William E. Smith, Samuel G. Smith

College of the City of New York—About 80 students in the Day Session and at least 100 in the evening session. A.B.—H. T. Delaney. Mr. Delaney was awarded the Board of Trustees Prize for the best original oration, 1923. B.S.—A. D. Smith.

New York University — LL.B.—Joseph Morris, Sidney Christian.

State University of Iowa—55 students. A.B.—Marian Colbin, W. W. Dowdy. LL.B.—W. E. Taylor. Mr. Taylor stood at the head of his class during the junior year and will probably graduate at the head of his class. During his freshman year he made second highest mark in a class of 90 and was appointed "quiz" master in the law of property and put on the editorial staff of the *Iowa Law Bulletin*. He has held the Dillom scholarship. D.D.S.—C. W. Allen. M.D.—J. H. N. Jones.

Chicago University—68 students—Ph.B.—Elizabeth Neely, Mildred G. Dobson, Wilhelmina Harrison, Clementine Yerby, Mary Gee, Sadie Gray, Artisha G. Wilkerson. Harold Houston. B.S.—E. W. Campbell. LL.B.—John Branion, Andrew Davis, Charles Jefferson. J.D.—Irving C. Mollison, J. D. Maddox, Loring Moore. M.S.—John C. Tinner. Ph.D.—Edward P. Davis.

Northwestern University — About 20—A.B.—Otis Buckner, Charles Smith. B.S.—

Euclid P. Ghee
A.B., Harvard

H. T. Delany
B.A., City New York

Riley N. Jackson
A.B., Wittenberg

William W. Dowdy
B.A., Univ. Iowa

Mildred A. Henson
B.S., Ohio State

E. Louise Browne
A.B., Pennsylvania State

Eolyn C. Klugh
A.B., Radcliffe

John M. Robinson, Jr.
A.B., California

Edwina M. Wright
B.S., Pennsylvania

Elizabeth P. Neely
Ph.B., Chicago

Nellie R. Bright
A.B., Pennsylvania

Roy P. Garrett
B.S., Kansas State

Theodore R. Pickney
B.S., Bates

George W. Gose, Jr.
A.B., DePauw

Walter R. Dunston
A.B., Michigan

A. Garland Parker
B.S., Ohio State

James A. Turner. M.A.—James W. Eichelberger. D.D.S.—William H. Benson, Joseph Nicholson, Reginald H. Chisholm, Robert McEwen, William Rose, Emory S. Gray, Andrew A. Dobson. M.D.—Atticus Mahone; Dr. Mahone won an internship in Cook County Hospital by competitive examination. B.D.—J. Sidney Brookins.

American Conservatory of Music—Mus. B.—Mildred O. Amos.

Colorado College—5 students. One receives the A.B. degree this spring.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh—2 students. One receives the B.S. degree this spring.

Kansas State Agricultural College—46 students. B.S.—Mattie C. Jackson, J. L. Wilson, R. P. Garrett.

Butler College—34 students. A.B.—Martha Horner.

University of the City of Toledo—6 students. B.S.—A. E. Forsythe.

DePauw University—4 students. A.B.—G. W. Gore. Mr. Gore completed the four year course in three and a half years. He is a Rector Scholar, winner of the Journalism prize for 1922; author of a pamphlet on "Negro Journalism"; Alpha Phi Alpha.

Bates College—6 students. A.B.—T. R. Pinckney. Mr. Pinckney was a member of the intercollegiate debating team and "has done excellent work in his college studies, and has shown himself remarkably faithful and diligent. He has worked his way through college".

Purdue University—7 students. B.S.—L. S. Williams. Ph.G.—W. F. Jones. M.D.—Richard Bondurant. Mr. Bondurant won honors; Alpha Phi Alpha.

Oberlin College—51 students. A.B.—Gladys S. Berry, Josephine Humbles, Ethel E. McGhee, Louise R. McKinney, Geraldine O. S. Satchell, Gladys A. Wilkinson.

Brown University—10 students. A.B.—Louis L. Redding. Mr. Redding won the two Carpenter premiums in public speaking in 1922. He was cited in the first University Honor Day in October, 1922, and awarded the Gaston prize medal for excellence in oratory in 1923. This prize consists of a medal and one hundred dollars in cash. Alpha Phi Alpha. Ph.B.—Samuel B. Milton, William Marks, Walter Beckett.

Columbia University—A.B.—William E. Jackson, Nelson A. Holt. LL.B.—George W. Lawrence, Arthur A. Madison. M.D.—Agnes O. Griffin, A. B. Hunter, 1919; through competitive examination, she has been admitted to Bellevue Hospital as an interne. Ph.G.—E. M. Osborn, C. T. Dabney, J. H. Jennings, O. B. Harbison, W. S. Hayes, Mrs. E. R. Boutté.

Hunter College—18 students. A.B.—Josephine Campbell, Helen E. Shorter, Bertha L. Smith; W. Lucile Spence, cum laude. Phi Beta Kappa and honorable mention for the Kelly Bronze Medal in Education.

Ohio State University—About 150 stuents. A.B.—Howard D. Giles, Helen M. Parker, Benjamin H. Scott, Mayme L. Show, Alfred J. Worsham, Claudius Forney. B.S.—Harvey G. Dickerson, Alberta Henley, Mildred A. Henson, Augustus G. Parker, Eunice V. Pepseco, Cecil C. Exum, Isaac Lane, Ednora Prillerman, Thelma Calhoun, A. T. Acosta Rinson. Ph.G.—Percy W. Giddings, Lucille Willis. D.D.S.—Donald A. Gillim, Thomas M. A. Johnson. B.E.E.—Jameson W. Sinkford. D.V.M.—Alphonso Smith. LL.B.—Clay E. Hunter. M.D.—John S. Tanner.

Dickinson School of Law—A.M. and LL.B.—W. Justin Carter, Jr., A.B., Howard, son of W. Justin Carter of Harrisburg, Pa.

Coe College—3 students. B.S.—G. R. Collins.

Colgate University—8 students. A.M.—W. H. A. Booker.

University of Vermont—2 students. M.D.—David Morris.

Wellesley College—3 students. A.B.—Clarissa M. Scott. Miss Scott won Wellesley Scholarship honors each year; is a member of the Varsity Hockey Team, receiving her letter "W", 1922; Phi Beta Kappa, Wellesley Chapter, 1923, Delta Sigma Theta. Daughter of Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Howard University and former secretary to the late Booker T. Washington.

University of Minnesota—18 students. A.B.—Bella Taylor, Alfred Elkins, Roy Wilkins. Ph.G.—George King, Hutchins F. Inge, Frederick B. Inge. D.D.S.—Howard B. Shepard.

Williams College—5 students. A.B.—Ralph W. Scott.

Rutgers College—5 students. A.B.—Albert E. O. Lynch.

University of Pennsylvania—164 students. A.B.—Harold W. Walters, Thomas A. Lemon, Anna L. Porter, Helen Reynolds, Edwina M. Wright, Nellie R. Bright, Tanner G. Duckey. D.D.S.—S. F. Aris, I. F. Donaldson, C. H. Hert, F. B. Sheffy.

Isaac S. Lane
B.S., Ohio State

Clay E. Hunter
LL.B., Ohio State

Josephine Campbell
B.A., Hunter

Alice E. Bunce
Ph.G., New Jersey Phar.

Thomas A. Lemon
B.S., Pennsylvania

W. Berkley Butler
M.D., Michigan

Joseph C. Morris
LL.B., New York

James L. Smith, Jr.
B.S., Pennsylvania State

John L. Lockett
B.S., Iowa State

H. W. Dandridge
A.B., Ohio

Randolph Porter
A.B., Ohio

Lawrence E. Fairfax
A.B., Ohio

Arthur W. Wade
A.B., Ohio

Rufus B. Atwood
B.S., Iowa State

W. H. Mitchell, Jr.
B.H., Springfield

John L. Wilson
B.S., Kansas

Drake University—About 20 students. Mrs. Mabel C. Atwood received a diploma in piano.

University of Southern California—About 20. A.B.—Samuel B. Danley, Jr. LL.B.—Bert McDonald. Ph.G.—Ursula E. Pruitt, Coty Johnson, Emily Childress, Oscar Stokes, S. J. Alston, Paul J. Moore. B.D.—Samuel M. Beane.

Syracuse University—31 students. A.B.—James A. Carew. Mr. Carew has won a scholarship in the Yale Law School, Alpha Phi Alpha; Frederick Douglass, Thomas Posey, Alpha Phi Alpha. B.S.—Rosamond Alston, Delta Sigma Theta; John A. Carter, Alpha Phi Alpha.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. M.E.—Manuel E. Perez.

Wittenberg College. A.B.—Riley N. Jackson.

Springfield College—10 students. A.B.—William H. Mitchell, Jr. Mr. Mitchell is editor-in-chief of the college paper.

Cornell University—13 students. B.S.—C. A. Howell, J. M. Pierce.

The New Jersey College of Pharmacy. Ph.G.—Alice E. Bunce, E. D. Giggets.

Boston University—55 students. A.B.—Harriet Banks, Robert Cooper. M.A.—George A. Singleton, Gertrude M. Stewart, Thomas Kersky. LL.B.—Alfred J. Gomes, George A. Walton. LL.M.—Edward W. Howard, Jr., Clifton R. Wharton, Howard R. Williams. S.T.B.—Eldridge F. Dent, Timothy B. Echols, Stanley E. Grannum, Isaiah R. Lemon, Martin L. Mackay. M.D.—S. O. Johnson, G. C. Branch, Henry Davis, John Bogges.

Edward P. Davis, who received a fellowship last year at the University of Chicago, received this year his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Germanic languages and literature, magna cum laude. His thesis was the "Semasiology of Verbs of Talking and Saying in the High German Dialects". During the year Dr. Davis was chairman of the Germanic Club of the University of Chicago composed of graduate students and instructors. He is spending the summer in Europe and will return to his work as the Head of the Department of German at Howard University.

Elizabeth Ross Haynes, an A.B. of Fisk University, received her A.M. at Columbia University in sociology. She was formerly secretary of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. in work for colored women and is

EDWARD P. DAVIS, Ph.D.

the author of "Unsung Heroes". She is the wife of Dr. George E. Haynes.

Miss Sonoma Talley is the first colored girl to receive an artist's diploma from the Damrosch Institute of Musical Art. The examiners included Harold Bauer, Mme. Elly Ney, Ernest Hutcheson and Wilhelm Bachausn. There was evidently some hesitancy in conceding to Miss Talley the place she had won. She was not allowed, for instance, to play the concerto with the orchestra which is always played by the ranking piano student. She was, however, given another place on the commencement program. Then too the annual prize of $1000 was given to a white singer who was said to have ranked Miss Talley by 1 per cent in her marks. This weighty 1 per cent evidently lay so hard upon the consciences of the judges or upon Mr. Damrosch's own soul that a special and unusual prize of $500 was given Miss Talley. It is possible that the

Joseph H. Scott
M.D., Michigan

Albert E. O. Lynch
A.B., Rutgers

Scott A. McCoy
Ph.G., Pittsburgh

C. T. L. Dabney
Ph.G., Columbia

E. D. Giggetts,
Ph.G., New Jersey Phar.

Joseph H. Jennings
Ph.G., Columbia

Wallace S. Hayes
Ph.G., Columbia

John T. Lee
M.D., Michigan

Eugene G. Johnson
Ph.G., Southern Cal.

Emily B. Childress
Ph.G., Southern Cal.

Ursula Pruitt
Ph.G., Southern Cal.

Etnah R. Boutte
Ph.G., Columbia

Manuel E. Perez
M.E., Rensselaer Poly.

E. F. G. Dent
S.T.B., Boston

M. L. Mackay
S.T.B., Boston

R. L. Lemon
S.T.B., Boston

return to New York of Paul Cravath, President of the Board of Trustees and patron of Miss Talley, had something to do with her unusual and rather tardy recognition. Miss Talley is a member of the faculty of the Martin-Smith Music School.

Several Northern institutions had no graduates but enrolled colored students as follows: Simmons 1, New Hampshire 1, Wesleyan, Ct., 2, Rhode Island State 2, Mt. Holyoke 1, Illinois Wesleyan 2, Bradley Polytechnic 8, University of North Dakota 1, University of Maine 1, Worcester Polytechnic 2, Smith 3, Amherst 10, Massachusetts Agricultural 1, Bowdoin 1, University of Wisconsin 3, Case School 2, Hillsdale 2, Wheaton 1, Brooklyn Polytechnic 4, Ohio Wesleyan 3, University of Akron 3, De Moines 4, Oregon State Agricultural 4, Union 1, State College, Washington, 1, University of Colorado 2, Middlebury 3.

Colored Colleges had the following students and graduates:

Howard—1129 in college; 67 with A.B. degree; 89 with B.S.; 7, B.Music; 1, A.M.; 2, M.Sc.; 27, M.D.; 60, D.D.S.; 22, Phar. Chem.; 34, LL.B.; 4, Th.B.; 32, Commissions in R.O.T.C.

Lincoln—242 in college; 44 with A.B. degree; 3 with S.T.B.

Wilberforce—252 in college; 42 with A.B. degree; 11 with B.D.

Fisk—266 in college; 40 with A.B. degree.

Morehouse—178 in college; 38 with A.B. degree.

Virginia Union—170 in college; 31 with A.B. degree; 2 with B.D.; 1 B.Th.

Morgan—203 in college; 26 with A.B. degree.

Talladega—117 in college; 23 with A.B. degree.

Wiley—219 in college; 18 with A.B. degree.

Bishop—125 in college; 16 with B.S. degree; 3, B.Th.

Atlanta—172 in college; 15 with A.B. degree.

Livingstone—63 in college; 12 with A.B degree.

Shaw—11 with A.B. degree.

Florida A. & M.—11 with A.B. degree.

Knoxville—86 in college; 9 with A.B. degree.

Benedict—8 with A.B. degree.

Morris Brown—100 in college; 6 with A.B. degree.

Samuel Huston—6 with A.B. degree.

Hampton—4 with A.B. degree.

Hartshorn—15 in college; 4 with A.B degree.

West Virginia Collegiate—4 with A.B. degree.

Georgia State—3 with A.B. degree.

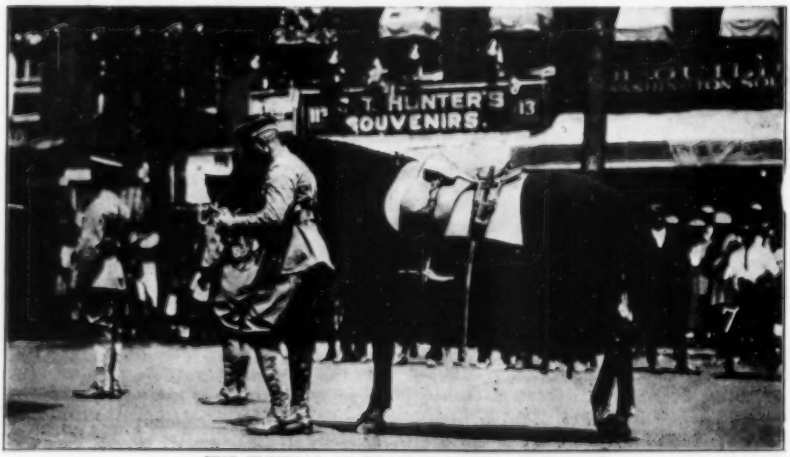
Paine—33 in college; 3 with A.B. degree.

Claflin—59 in college; 1 with A.B. degree.

Meharry—63 with M.D. degree; 98 with D.D.S.; 28, Phar.G.; 10, nurse-training.

Gammon—4 with B.D. degree.

(*To be continued in the August* CRISIS.)



THE FUNERAL OF CHARLES YOUNG: HIS HORSE

GOD'S PAWN

A Prize Story

JOHN M. HOWE

THIS story was awarded second place in the competition initiated by the Delta Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority "for the best short story written by a Negro student". The Committee of Award consisted of Arthur B. Spingarn, Jessie Fauset and W. E. B. DuBois. Their decision was unanimous.

Mr. Howe is a student at Lincoln University.

IT was a casual letter from a boyhood friend that brought Stark Maynard home. The man who penned it had no idea that any word of his could touch the wanderer, and least of all did he think that the little passage of local news in which he mentioned Anne Gordon would receive the attention and bring the result that it did. But to Maynard that passage brought alluring dreams.

"You remember Anne Marlowe?" the paragraph read. "She is back here now as the wife of the new 'Y' secretary. His name is Gordon, and he is an ex-lieutenant gone into social work. He is raising Hell now because we don't give all our time and money to the members of our race who are pouring in here from the South,—I should say the far South to you I suppose. Anyway old Doc Raymond says the man is a fanatic. Anne is as quiet and as pretty as ever, but I don't think she is happy. Very few marriages are happy these days."

Once, in the spring time of his life, when the world had seemed half divine, Maynard had written a sentence in his note book concerning this girl of whom the letter spoke. "Anne Marlowe is an angel from Heaven." That was the line. He had scrawled it there among the despised algebraic equations and the hideous caricatures of his teachers that were scattered over the page. Now in his twenty-sixth year, with the fleeting sweetness of boyhood behind him, the face of the girl still lingered in his thoughts, not wholly angelic now, but touched with the dust of earth and seen in the light of a wide, if not inspiring, experience with the world. The letter made him long to see her again. Perhaps it was just a whim; but he was a man who followed his whims whenever he could; and so he left the gleaming lights of Harlem behind him and came back to the city of his birth, that lay geographically, and spiritually as well, between the cold North and the passionate South.

The community in which he had spent his boyhood welcomed him cordially. His father, a simple-minded, kind-hearted old preacher, received him after the approved fashion of the Biblical legend, embracing him affectionately and thanking the great God who had touched the heart of his erring son. His neighbors, the prosperous and progressive Negroes of Clay Street and its environs, were but little less demonstrative. Stark had always been popular. He was possessed of a graceful, but thoroughly masculine beauty; tall, lithe, splendidly muscled. His skin was dark brown and flawless, his features clean cut and manly, his eyes black and their glance sometimes unpleasantly bold. Stylish in dress, amusingly satirical in speech, cultured to a degree, a dancer; with no higher aim than to get the most pleasure for the least sacrifice, he was admirably fitted for the lighter social activities of any group. His four years away from home had only served to surround him with a glamour of romance. As might be expected women adored him and the little social world of the city opened its arms to him.

This glowing welcome pleased him, but he did not forget for one moment his real purpose in being in the city. At the first dance that he attended he looked eagerly for Anne's face among the crowd, but in vain. He remembered that she had never been much of a social butterfly anyway, and he realized that the chances of finding her at a dance were slight. He therefore resolved to call on her. They had been childhood friends, and there was nothing in the proposed visit to which the most conventional person could object. Once in her presence who could forsee the result? Life was a very uncertain thing, and unhappy wives were not angels but beautiful women in some cases, and often restless and wonder-

fully alive. Above his earth perhaps his drowsy gods were smiling. Who could tell?

During these warm summer days another man was dreaming also, but not of guilty love. This other dreamer thought in terms of human progress and of justice and peace in a world worn out with wars, and riots and crime. Right now in the sphere in which he worked stern realities were threatening to bring his dream towers crashing down in ruin about his head. This other dreamer was Ralph Gordon, "Y" man of a new type; young, farsighted, enthusiastic and sincere. The problem that confronted him now was the city's problem and the Nation's problem as well. It was partly industrial and partly racial. It had had its birth in times of stress. The colored population of the city had increased enormously during the war in answer to unprecedented demands for workers, but now in a period of sub-normal industrial activity another exodus was sweeping northward from the far South. The city was directly in the line of the advance. Negroes were coming in every day and staying there. There was not enough work for them, not nearly enough. The housing conditions were wretched in the extreme. Most of the new-comers lived in the Barnsley Street neighborhood near the southern end of the city. Here they were crowded like beasts in the narrow, dirty alleys, with four and five families packed into single houses. This district, poorly policed from the first and utterly neglected by the civil authorities, had quickly become a veritable hot-bed of disease and vice, where the evil went unmolested and the good struggled almost hopelessly to preserve purity.

But out in the city, where race contacts were unavoidable, race feeling was growing at an alarming rate. The police feared a wave in ever-increasing crime. There were race clashes among laborers on crowded street cars and fights among workers in the big steel and copper plants. Pedestrians were held up at night by masked bandits. There were many murder cases on the Court docket. Then there was the white press, magnifying the pettiest crime committed by a Negro until it reached enormous proportions, prating eternally of black brutes and black thugs and the limit of white patience, fanning, with studied method, the red flame of race hatred.

Gordon saw disaster ahead. He realized that it could only be avoided by the concerted action of the best elements of both races and that it was from his own race that the effort must spring. To this end he sought to organize the prominent men of his community. He tried to make them see that the influx concerned them mightily, that to shirk their responsibility was not only dangerous but dishonorable as well. The Barnsley Street district was essentially the Clay Street district's job. The men coming from the South should be met, welcomed and directed. The housing problem should be attacked at once even if it required the pooling of funds and the buying of property beyond the southern boundaries of the city. In conjunction with these initial efforts Gordon wanted an inter-racial committee formed for the purpose of discussing the situation. He did not claim that his own ideas were the best possible working theories. He simply asked for organization and action. He got nothing but quibbling and evasion. Everybody was too busy, very much too busy. The doctors had more work than they could do. The preachers were saving souls at a terrific rate and had no time for anything material, unless perhaps it was their Sunday collections. Some real estate dealers had rented houses to the southern laborers at rates as exorbitant as those charged by the white profiteers of the Barnsley Street district. They felt that Gordon was a meddler and said so. The attitude of many towards the men who had come in with the influx was one of half-veiled scorn. They seemed to think that these ignorant black folk should have stayed at home, that somehow their presence in the city lowered the standing of the refined and somewhat elegant Clay Street society.

Then one morning a street car conductor was stabbed in a fight with a colored laborer. By noon white rowdies were attacking Negro pedestrians on the downtown streets.

That afternoon, while the city hung on the verge of the precipice, Stark Maynard made his call at the home of Anne Gordon. He found her alone as he had hoped to find her and she welcomed him with a warmth that was refreshingly natural and sincere.

"I heard that you had come back, Stark," she said when they were seated in her small, simply-furnished little parlor. "And I really wanted to see you. I've been won-

dering what you were like after your years away from home."

Stark Maynard, very calm and very handsome, looked at her for a long moment in silence. She had not changed greatly since the days when she had sat across the aisle from him in high school classes. There was the same sweet face whose charm lay in a rare beauty of expression rather than in any marked perfection of feature. Her skin the color of pale gold, her eyes violet and faintly suggestive of wistful sadness, her hair soft and brown, her slender figure graceful and beautiful—she was more lovely if anything than his dreams of her had ever been.

"I thought that perhaps you had forgotten me," he said at last. "I was prepared to say: 'Why Mrs. Gordon, surely you remember the black sheep of the Maynard family who was packed off to Lincoln the same day your family moved to West Virginia; the black sheep who got himself thrown out of college before he had time to absorb even the slightest bit of Christian education; and who forthwith set out alone to seek his fortune in the wide, wide world.'"

Anne smiled. "Nobody ever forgets you, Stark," she said. "You still laugh at everything, even that serious scrape. But tell me. What are you doing?"

Maynard frowned at her in mock sternness. "Is that a question common to the whole race of Gordons?" he asked. "Your husband, I believe, asked me that very question several evenings ago when I had the pleasure of conversing with him."

"Then you have met Ralph!"

The eagerness, the pride in the girl's voice was not lost upon Maynard. He looked at her through narrowed, speculative eyes.

"Why, yes," he said, "I have had that honor. I had played several sets with old Doc Raymond on the 'Y' courts and when we came into the building, bound for the showers, Gordon drew my late opponent aside. 'Raymond,' I heard him say, as if Doc had been a private in a dark contingent of the A. E. F., 'Raymond, you say you haven't time? Well, when the crash comes, and it is coming soon, everyone of you will find time to dodge the bullets.' Some forceful speaker your husband, but anyway Raymond turned the conversation by introducing me; and the first thing your husband wanted to know was my occupation. Of course that stumped me, Anne, not being engaged in any material pursuit at the present moment. I told him as much. Then he offered me a job hustling baggage or something of the sort, but I politely declined; and if you are contemplating any such offer, I shall certainly rush from your house. Really, I can't spend my time meeting those fellows who are coming into our stations daily from the wilds of Hither 'Bam. Gordon shouldn't even expect it."

"So that is a joke to you too, just like everything else," said Anne. "Is all of life a thing to be laughed at?"

"Yes, it is funny, Anne, when it isn't absolutely disgusting," Maynard said laughingly. "Everybody rushing, bustling about, worried or angry, forever fighting for something, wishing for something, they don't know what, and all the while going steadily towards nowhere. Can you blame me for laughing? But you——" and his smile faded—"you don't amuse me. Somehow you mean something. Someone told me that you were unhappy. Tell me, is it so? Is it true?"

He leaned towards her, his body tense, his eyes searching her face as if he would draw from her the answer he desired.

The girl was surprised at his words. "Me unhappy!" she exclaimed. "Why, I never could be really unhappy with Ralph. If I am ever momentarily sad it is because of the discouragements he is suffering here, or because I am sometimes jealous of the things which are bigger than individual love. His work does mean so much to him."

Maynard bit his lip. The word "sentiment" was on the end of his tongue, but other thoughts beat in his brain. Just what had he hoped to gain from this visit? Had he really expected to drag her down into one of those sordid love episodes which had marked the last four years of his life? And after all could he without a loss as real as it was strange change his ideal for a less pure reality? Did he really want the angel of his boyhood to come down to earth where illusions faded and ideals died?"

Through the open windows came the sounds of the street; the dull rumble of the cars on the Avenue below, the laughter of playing children, the musical whispering of the wind in the full-foliaged maple tree that grew in front of the house. The day was dying and the glow of the sunset was over everything. A golden mist was in the air,

the window spaces formed squares of rosy light.

Then suddenly a new sound arose. It seemed to start down on the avenue, distant at first, but growing louder, shriller every moment; the high-pitched voices of newsboys screaming the headlines of extra papers.

Anne ran to the window and Maynard arose leisurely and drew near her, so near that he could have bent his head and touched her hair with his lips. When the newsboys came into sight he called one and bought a paper. Together he and Anne read the news that was stirring the whole city to its depths. *"Unknown Negro assaults white girl near Clearmount,"* they read. *"White men mobilize on South Clinton Street to invade black belt where criminal is in hiding—Feeling intense—Negroes attacked and beaten on streets—Armed white men flocking to join posse on Clinton Street—Limit of endurance passed—Serious fighting in Ardmore steel plant."*

"It has come," said Anne.

The block had leaped into life at the coming of the newsboys. The doors and windows were darkened now by excited men and women. There was consternation on every face, for who could say whether this little street, always peaceful, and entirely off the beaten track of the city's teeming life, would escape the madness of the coming disorder?

It was Maynard who first caught sight of Gordon striding up the street, a misshapen panama on his head, a frown on his rugged face, a crumpled newspaper in his fist. Maynard touched Anne's arm.

"Here comes Gordon," he said. "A prophet whose prophecy is coming true should look happier than that."

But Anne was gone from his side in a moment to meet her husband at the door. Standing there where she had left him, Maynard heard the sound of the door being opened; and then came Gordon's bass voice with a note of anger in it.

"It's a regular mobilization call," he was saying. "Right here in this dirty, yellow sheet; a call for all the white riff-raff of the city to attack that congested, disordered, hopelessly green and dazed black settlement. I've called up the Chief of Police. He says that he can handle it and will handle it. He lies. The Mayor is adamant. I tell you the city is in the mood for a massacre. Already it has come home to some of us; Raymond's son was beaten nearly to death down town a while ago. Oh, Clay Street is awake and very much concerned now and it can protect itself. But what about the people down Barnsley Street way, those men about to be murdered, those innocent, ignorant, women and children whom we have ignored and neglected? Anne, I'm going down there."

Then Anne's protest in a passionate, tremulous voice: "You shan't go, Ralph! You shan't. You will be killed. What can one man do alone?"

But Gordon was determined. "One man can lead," he said. "They must resist. It will save life in the end. This must not be another East St. Louis. Come, kiss me goodbye. I'll be back."

Then he kissed her and left her.

From his place at the window Maynard watched the tall, well-knit figure out of sight and then went out into the hall. There, leaning against the door which Gordon had slammed in leaving the house, he found Anne crying silently.

"Anne," he said. "Anne."

Conflicting emotions new to him raged within the man. He wanted to take the girl in his arms, to kiss her and comfort her and tell her that he could not endure the sight of that dear head bowed in sorrow. And yet he hated himself for daring even to think of touching her. In a sudden dawn of admiration for Gordon he felt small and ashamed. The brave spirit of the man, whom Anne loved, struck some deep chord in Maynard's nature. But there was Anne crying, Anne, the woman whom he had come home to see. He could not tell himself that she was not fair. Then came the desire to get out of the whole affair. The house seemed to be stifling him. If Anne would only move away from the door and let him out. He took a quick step forward, and his hand moved towards the latch, but Anne lifted her head and placed a restraining hand on his arm.

"Don't go Stark," she pleaded. "Not just yet. I believe I'm afraid to be alone."

And so he stayed. The sun's glow faded, the twilight deepened into night, the street became deserted and still. Hours dragged by, tragic hours in the life of the city, anxious, fearful hours for the woman who sat by the window keeping her vigil of love, strange hours of thought for the outwardly calm man who sat near her.

Once in the night the telephone rang in the hall; Anne answered it, with Maynard standing by. It was a call from the Y. M. C. A. building. Someone wanted to know if Gordon was at home. Yes, there had been fighting. A mob had attacked the Barnsley Street settlement but had met a surprisingly strong resistance and had been held at bay. Barnsley Street was now a dead line which no white nor black dared cross. The authorities? Oh, yes, they had acted. Soldiers were coming in from Fort Harris. Soldiers were always sent for quickly enough when Negroes defended themselves. The few police left up town were having trouble with growing throngs of angry whites who could not be dispersed. Too bad, wasn't it, that Raymond's boy had died? She hadn't heard? Well, Raymond was not the only man to suffer. From all reports the number of dead was appalling——

This news merely served to increase Anne's anxiety. She seemed to forget that Maynard was present. She prayed to God aloud as little children are taught to pray. "Protect him, Oh God! Save him for me, dear Father!" Then to herself—"I can't live unless he does come back. I'm not like him. I'm selfish. His love takes in the whole world."

Then in the early hours of the morning as if in answer to her prayers, Ralph Gordon came; a bloody, breathless creature out of the darkness of the streets. He staggered across the threshold of his home and fell into the open arms of Anne, his blood staining the whiteness of her summer dress, and his body collapsing utterly in her embrace.

In that moment Maynard thought him dead, but when they had carried him up the stairs and laid him on his bed they found that his wound was not dangerous, a mere flesh wound that had bled profusely. He had fainted from this loss of blood and the exhaustion brought on by the violent exertion of the last few hours.

When Gordon opened his eyes a few minutes later Anne was bending over him whispering his name, and behind her, erect and motionless like some dim, brooding spirit of the Nile, Stark Maynard stood silently looking at him. Gordon lifted himself on his elbow, but Anne gently pushed him back. He tried to speak, but she leaned nearer and stopped his speech with a kiss.

"Hush, dear," she murmured. "You are safe. You are mine."

The man relaxed, closed his tired eyes and sighed contentedly.

Then Maynard turned and silently left the room. As he descended the stairs he was thinking in vague terms of the future. Tomorrow he would leave the city and return to New York or probably move on to "Chi," it didn't matter where so long as he could get away from this girl whose beauty would ever call to the evil within him, even though his spirit worshipped her. He couldn't live like that; sooner or later he would be sure to tell her that he cared unless he banished himself from her presence forever.

In the darkness of the lower hall he fumbled about for his hat, found it and put it on, but as he stepped towards the door the form of a policeman loomed up darkly on the other side of the glass. Maynard drew back quickly. It could mean but one thing. They had come for Gordon. They would drag him from his bed and from Anne's frantic, clinging arms. After her night of terror could she stand it? It would break her heart; it would kill her. Then a thought came, so suddenly, so clearly that it almost seemed as if someone had whispered the words in his ear. He reached out his hand and calmly opened the door.

"I am Ralph Gordon," he said. "I surrender."

The officer seized his arm without a moment's hesitation. "That's best," he muttered. "Now, for God's sake, hurry, man." Another blue-coated figure hurried up the steps and crowded into the vestibule. Handcuffs were snapped on the prisoner's wrists. Maynard wondered why they were in such a rush. Why did they dash with him down the steps and hustle him into the little car that stood by the curb? Why were their voices hushed and their eyes fearful as the youth at the wheel guided the car down the smooth street?

Then suddenly he saw and understood, for, as the car turned into the Avenue it ran headlong into a mass of seething, rushing humanity that came to meet it. His captors leaped to their feet, their revolvers in their hands. "Drive through them. Run over them!" they cried to the driver. But in the excitement the young fellow became confused; the car jerked unsteadily and then stopped. The sea of distorted

white faces closed in upon it. Exultant yells, menacing and terrible, rang in Maynard's ear. Fierce eyes glared at him; high, shrill voices were cursing him, hands, like the crooked talons of yellow monsters, reached for him.

Maynard crouched between the two policemen, who were fighting grimly to save his life, his mind in turmoil, his body trembling; the primal instincts suddenly alive—fear, the love of life, the impulse to cry out. Then thoughts came, thoughts that were half ideas and half visions—Anne's fair face, Gordon's unconscious form, the mild face of his father as it had looked that morning. Why had he come home? Had he come home for this? Was it God? Had it always been God, moving him here and there across the world and then at last bringing him home for this? What voice had whispered in his ear back at the house, urging him to do the thing that he had done, making him think it a light thing that would save Anne the terror of an unpleasant scene until the morning when she would be better able to stand it? But this greater sacrifice—he hadn't willed this. Tomorrow there would come martial law; saner thought, fairness for Gordon, and for Anne, happiness. But Stark Maynard, God's pawn, would be swept from the littered surface of the earth.

One of the policemen, fighting desperately in the arms of two frenzied young giants, went hurtling from the running board. Maynard drew himself erect and faced the storm. There was the world rushing about him, wild, mad, foolishly intense as he had always seen it; and now as always in the midst of sham and delusion—licked, cheated, thwarted. Killing him for Gordon—Fools!

Then suddenly a brutal, bloated face was close to him, great, fiery eyes were staring into his, an iron rod held in a massive hand whirred in the air above him. So this was death! Maynard did not even raise his shackled hands; and as the iron descended and the light went out of his eyes forever, he was smiling, sardonically smiling in the bestial, sweating face of his slayer.

MEHARRY, HARTSHORN AND WALDEN

IT is perhaps appropriate for this issue of THE CRISIS to select certain Schools of the Year instead of our usual Men of the Month. We select three: One is a small girls' school, long and favorably known for its excellent work; another is one of the two great medical schools of the race which passes this year into Grade A; and the last is the resurrected mother of this great medical school.

Forty years ago Joseph C. Hartshorn of Rhode Island founded a school "in memory of his sainted wife, Rachael Hartshorn for the separate education of young colored women." This school is located in Richmond, Virginia, and had as its first president Lyman B. Tefft, who served for twenty-nine years and was succeeded by G. W. Rigler who is now in the eleventh year of his service. Both are white men from Rhode Island. The school has sent out about 400 graduates most of whom have become teachers and housewives. It has no endowment but is supported by Baptist Mis-

PRESIDENT J. J. MULLOWNEY

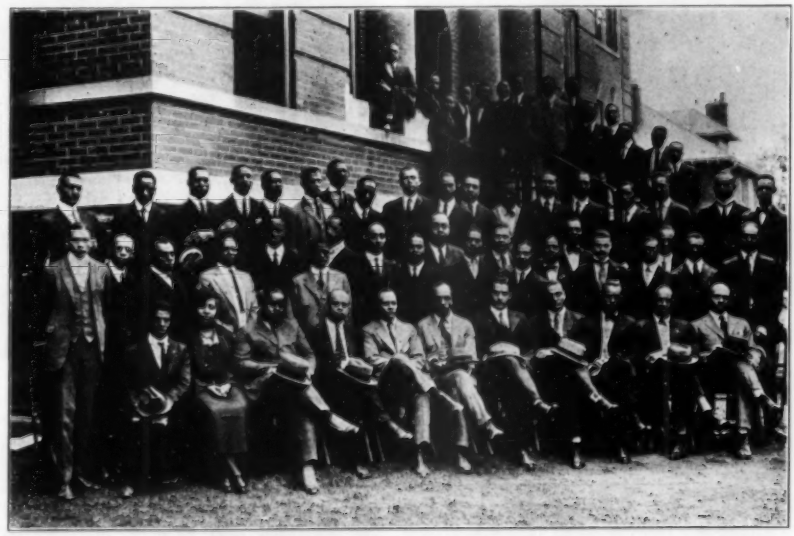
sion societies, General Education Board and colored friends. There are seventeen teachers of whom five are colored and the average salary is $660. The building equipment is not large, there being two dormitory buildings in which the reception rooms and dining rooms are situated. There is also a gymnasium and a president's home. The course begins with the grammar school and goes through college.

When John Braden founded Central Tennessee College (now known as Walden University) in 1866, he planned a department of Medicine as one of the integral parts of the future University. In 1876, ten years later, through the liberal donations of the five Meharry Brothers the Meharry Medical Department of Central Tennessee College was founded with Dr. George W. Hubbard as Dean. Dr. Hubbard served until February 1, 1921, when he became President Emeritus and was succeeded by Dr. John J. Mullowney.

Meantime, the institution had grown and developed; it has graduated 2,024 Doctors in Medicine, 479 Dentists, 284 Pharmacists and 80 trained nurses. About five years ago, it became independent of Walden University and later bought the old Walden Campus; the new Walden University moved to a site further out.

Meharry has to-day 187 medical students, 330 dental students, 86 pharmacy students and 20 students of nurse training. There are 86 teachers of whom 28 teach full time. Thus in numbers and teachers Meharry is the largest Negro medical school in the world.

President Mullowney immediately began to reorganize and modernize the institution. He is an Englishman, forty-three years of age, brought up in Canada, coming to the United States as a youth. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, and has served in China and at Girard College, Pennsylvania. At the commencement of 1923, the new President was able to announce that Meharry Medical College for the first time in its history was recognized by the American Medical Association as a Grade A Institution. In order to accomplish this great result the institution has raised an endowment fund of a little over $500,000; has renovated the hospital; put new equipment in the Dental Hall; equipped a hospital laboratory and established a department of pathology with William Samuel Quinland at the head. Dr.

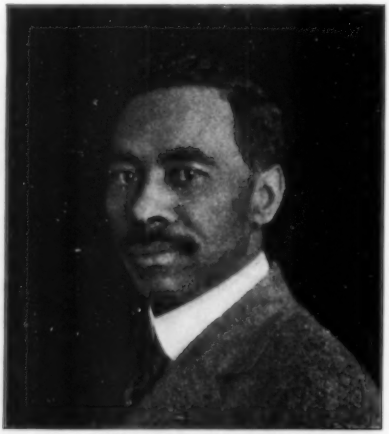


MEHARRY GRADUATES IN MEDICINE, 1923

Quinland's distinguished career at Harvard as a Rosenwald Fellow, we have often noted. Practically all of the medical faculty of the school are Negroes and the Negroes are largely represented on the Board of Trustees.

Meantime, the old Central Tennessee College, which became Walden University and was ordered closed, has been revived as Walden College. Its work will be that of a Preparatory School and Junior College. The new site is a beautiful one, overlooking the City of Nashville from the south. The new President, T. R. Davis, was trained at Howard University and is a Master of Arts of the University of Chicago. The school has been formally received into the school system of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EARL B. DICKERSON



MAJOR A. E. PATTERSON

POLITICAL STRAWS*

NEXT year a new President of the United States, new members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senators are to be elected. The attitude of Negro voters is important; more Negroes will vote next year than ever before in the history of the United States. The increased migration to the North, the naturalization of foreigners and the small but steady increase by birth will probably add one quarter of a million voters to the rolls, making a total Negro vote in Northern and border states of between three-fourths and one million voters.

These voters are incensed against both the Republican and Democratic parties. They remember Democrats because of the treatment of black men during the War, the segregation in government departments and the continued mob violence, disfranchisement and "Jim Crow" legislation in the "rotten borough" districts of the South. They remember the absolute failure of the Republicans to redeem or seriously try to redeem their campaign pledge to pass federal legislation against lynching, or to recognize in any way the just demands of the Negro constituency.

Under these circumstances what will the Negro voter do? Is he intelligent enough to guide his political boat in such rough waters? There have been two chances to judge: one in a city election in Baltimore and the other in a city election in Chicago.

In Chicago, the black man has been counted as the secure appendage of the Republicans: In the second and third wards of Chicago, the large colored vote is registered.

* From information furnished by Morris Lewis of Chicago and R. McCants Andrews of Durham, N. C.

On the West Side, North Side, in Englewood, Woodlawn, the Hyde Park and old 30th Ward districts, there are also varied numbers of such voters from a few hundred to twenty thousand and more.

The principal candidates for Mayor in the recent election were Postmaster Arthur Lueder, Republican, and William E. Dever, Judge of the Superior Court, Democrat. Judge Dever was the only candidate of his party in the democratic primaries. Mr. Lueder was one of three candidates of his party in the Republican primaries. He was the choice of the *Chicago Tribune*, of Senator Medill McCormick and of Attorney General Brundage, an agency and individuals bearing the reputation of being lukewarm or unfriendly to the interests of the colored people. It might also be said that in the Republican primaries the colored districts supported the candidacy of Judge Barasa, who had been eminently fair in hearings before him in connection with the race riots of 1919, again demonstrating that the colored voter was doing some thinking. Aside from the election of a Mayor, a City Clerk and City Treasurer were to be elected.

The election returns show just how discerning was the vote of the second and third wards where so many colored people live. The second ward gave Dever, Democrat, 8,269; Lueder, Republican, 7,119. These two wards contributed over 17,487 of the 108,000 plurality for Dever. And in these two wards the Republican candidates for City Clerk and City Treasurer got more votes than the Democratic candidates for the respective offices, thus showing that the colored voter did not vote a "straight" democratic ticket.

Aside from reasons already assigned, and of more importance, was the thought on the part of black voters that the Republican party leaders should be taught a lesson before the 1924 elections; also, there was the attitude of resentment on the part of colored voters because Mayor William Hale Thompson was coerced into withdrawing from the mayoralty race; Negroes generally were not unmindful of the fair treatment accorded them by Mayor Thompson.

As a practical result of the election in Chicago, Major A. E. Patterson and Earl B. Dickerson, both colored lawyers, have been appointed on the staff of Assistant Corporation Counsels of the City of Chicago by the new Democratic Mayor, Hon. William E. Dever. Major Patterson says: "If Judge Dever and his political associates give the Negro a square deal, and it is generally believed that they will, there will be little reason to believe the Democratic party will not receive a fair proportion of the Negro votes in future campaigns."

In Baltimore, the situation was more complicated: the Republican candidate, Broening, then Mayor, was opposed by a former Mayor Preston running as an Independent Democrat and the regular democratic nominee, Jackson. The registered Negro vote in Baltimore is over 30,000, concentrated largely in nine wards. The colored people were against Mayor Broening and issued the following card to show their reasons:

"*Why we are against Mayor Broening*

"Because—Mr. Broening permitted the Ku Klux Klan to parade the city when a Democratic Governor refused them the use of the state armories.

"Because—Mr. Broening takes the credit for opening one new school (colored) which was started by a democratic councilman.

"Because—Mr. Broening is endeavoring to put the proposed new Colored High School in politics; but the securing of this was the result of long years of protracted effort and the loyal support of our group to all school loans.

"Because—Mr. Broening and his party leaders double-crossed the Colored Councilmen and their constituency in the famous constable fight; this, we will never forget nor forgive.

"Because—Mr. Broening and his School Board have refused to equalize the Colored Teachers' salaries for equal service.

"Vote for Mr. Howard W. Jackson, for Mayor."

On the other hand, Preston took a stand diametrically opposed to the new colored high school on which ground was recently broken and the contract let although the building has not actually been begun. Jews and Catholics turned against Broening on account of the Ku Klux Klan incident. The dilemma before the colored voters was a difficult one. Many of them refused to vote for a Democrat under any circumstances and kept away from the Polls; those who did vote, voted very largely for Jackson. But there again the Maryland ballot is a very complicated affair, and any attempt to vote a "split" ticket usually results in the

ballot being thrown out. Those Negroes, therefore, who voted for Jackson did not dare to attempt to "split" their ticket and vote also for their own two colored members of the Council. The result was, that both Broening and the two colored members were defeated and Jackson triumphed over the demagogue Preston.

When we add these two incidents to the fact that in New York last year Mayor Hylan swept Negro Harlem, we have a pretty clear idea of the strategy of the Negro voter: He is going, *first*, to defeat his known enemies, even if that involves voting for a friendly Democrat; he is going, *secondly*, to vote for his friends, whether Democrats or Republicans; *thirdly*, he is going to refuse, unless compelled, to vote the straight ticket of any party.

Is it not unfortunate that at this critical period in the history of the Negro voter, the Farmer-Labor party is "ducking" all the issues in which black men are primarily interested; and the Socialists are openly refusing to "fraternize" with Negroes?

THE TUSKEGEE MILITARY HOSPITAL

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE KANSAS CITY CONFERENCE

THE date for the Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., which is to be held this year in Kansas City, Kansas, has finally been set for August 29 to September 5. The Conference will be held under the management of the Kansas City branch, Mr. A. F. Wilson, President and Mr. C. S. Matthews, Secretary.

One large meeting will take place in Kansas City, Missouri.

There are certain important matters that come up at each Conference that our branches need to consider now. The first is the matter of transportation. For two years we have not had enough people take certificates in buying their tickets for the Conference to secure the rebate that should come to everyone attending. The *special rate certificate*, issued when the ticket is purchased, permits of a reduced fare, and while it represents only a small amount for those who live near the meeting place, it will save many dollars for those coming from a distance. We must have *250 certificates* to make the reduced fare available.

This reduction can be secured by anyone whose fare is more than sixty-seven cents.

The National Office has already written to branches within easy distance of Kansas City asking them to send word how large a number of delegates will attend by railroad. It is easy to see that the branches near Kansas City can easily reach two hundred and fifty delegates and thus make the reduced rate absolutely certain for those living at a distance.

We cannot impress upon our branches too strongly the need of finding out within

the next month how many members are planning to attend the Conference nor can we speak too often of the necessity of getting a certificate and then letting us know, so that we can announce in the August CRISIS that the rebate will be assured.

Another matter of importance is the cost of entertainment at Kansas City, Kansas. The Branch is working upon this, and we trust that in August we shall be able to quote a rate that will be uniform.

We have a right to pride ourselves on our annual conferences. Not only have we had important public meetings, attended by thousands of people, at which men of great distinction have spoken, but we have had day sessions where matters of special importance to the Negro have been discussed by delegates and their friends. It is the coming together of people from all over the country that makes the importance of the Conference, and this year it is our earnest hope to secure expressions, not so much in two or three-minute reports, but from persons authorized to report for the sectional region, conditions in their part of the country.

The program, subject to changes, stands as follows:

DAY MEETINGS

Among the subjects to be taken up at the day meetings are:

Junior Branch Work:
Presiding Officer, a member of the Junior Branch

College Chapter Work:
Presiding Officer, a member of the College Chapter

Special Problems in the South:
Presiding Officer, Dr. George W. Lucas of the New Orleans Branch

Special Problems in the Northern Industrial Center:
The Ku Klux Klan,—
How to Combat It:

Politics and Branch Work:

Our Western Branches:
Presiding Officer, Mr. George W. Gross of the Denver Branch

EVENING MEETINGS

1. How to Stop Lynching:
   By Federal Legislation:
   Congressman Leonidas C. Dyer
   By Interracial Committees in the South:
   A Prominent Southern White Woman
2. The Youth of the Race:
   Presiding Officer, a representative from a College Chapter
   Giving the Child a Square Deal:
   Judge Ben B. Lindsay, Judge of the Denver Juvenile Court
   The Grammar School in the South:
   (New material collected by the N. A. A. C. P. regarding discrimination between colored and white will be presented at this time.)
   Winning in the Race:
   Speaker—A Member of a College Chapter
3. **Mass meeting** in Kansas City, Mo., to celebrate the Arkansas Supreme Court Decision:
   Mr. Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock, Ark., invited to make the principal speech.
4. **Kansas the Home of John Brown:**
   Senator Arthur Capper invited to speak
5. American Imperialism and the Negro:
   Mr. E. Burton Ceruti of the Los Angeles Branch
   Conditions in the West Indies and in Central and South America:
   Described by competent speakers
6. Public Hygiene and the Negro:
   Presiding Officer, Dr. George A. Cannon of the Jersey City Branch
   Representatives from the National Medical Association, which meets in St. Louis, August 28-September 1, will speak.
7. Spingarn Medal Night:
   The award of the Spingarn Medal by the Governor of the State

It is earnestly hoped that this will be the best attended Conference that the Association has yet held. Kansas City is centrally located. Our branches east and west of it are strong and alert, and we believe that we shall have hundreds of delegates at our gatherings. This, however, will not be possible unless the Branch begins at once to make plans to send delegates and will let us know how many will buy railroad certificates. Do not forget this important item in relation to the Conference.

LYNCHING

AT enthusiastic meetings held in Denver, in Los Angeles, in Portland, Oregon, in Omaha, in Chicago and other middle and far western cities of this country, Representative Leonidas C. Dyer has been rousing the people to enthusiastic determination to push the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill to victory in the next session of Congress. Reports to the N. A. A. C. P. in New York from the branches under whose auspices Representative Dyer has spoken are unanimous in speaking of the success of his anti-lynching tour and of the new determination animating the slogan "We Have Just Begun to Fight". In all of his speeches Mr. Dyer has been commending the work of the N. A. A. C. P., in putting the facts about lynching before the nation, and in fighting for a federal anti-lynching law; and in every speech he has been urging colored Americans to join the N. A. A. C. P. and put their united power behind its efforts. White people as well as colored have attended Mr. Dyer's meetings; the white press has reported them and the net result of Mr. Dyer's tour, as arranged and carried out through the N. A. A. C. P. and its branches, is an enormous strengthening of the demand in the West for a federal anti-lynching law with teeth in it. A message telephoned from Chicago to New York, stated that an enthusiastic crowd of 4000 people attended Mr. Dyer's meeting in Chicago and that 1000 persons had to be turned away for lack of room.

PEONAGE

THROUGH the vigilant work of the New Orleans branch of the N. A. A. C. P. cases of berry pickers held in peonage on Louisiana strawberry farms were brought to light and to the attention of the entire nation.

The victims of the peonage were Mrs. Emma Johnson and her two little girls, of Picayune, Mississippi, who were enticed to Tangipahoa Parish in Louisiana with the promise of transportation and board and pay of 1 cent for every box of strawberries picked. A labor agent and a colored woman enticed them.

When they had arrived at Tickfaw, Louisiana, they were carried to the strawberry farm of Benjamin Kincheon, 9 miles from the station, and held in a state of slavery, with no sleeping accommodations and poor food chiefly corn bread and syrup, and were forced to work from sunrise until sundown. Hezzie Pringle, the woman's brother, found his way to the farm and offered to pay whatever debt his sister and her children owed Kincheon if he would release them. Mr. Kincheon beat Pringle with a club and would have shot him if his wife had not begged him to spare Pringle. The wife hid the revolver, enabling Pringle to escape to New Orleans where he reported the case to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Association presented the facts to United States Attorney Burns who ordered Federal Agents to bring the berry pickers on the Kincheon farm to New Orleans for questioning and to arrest the colored woman who had enticed them. These orders were carried out and Mrs. Emma Johnson, her two nine year old daughters, and several other people were brought before the Federal Courts in New Orleans.

This case was handled by Dr. G. W. Lucas, President of the New Orleans Branch, N. A. A. C. P., and by the Grievance Committee of the Branch, composed of Messrs. James F. Gayle, F. B. Smith, and James A. Sample.

A CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

A CIVIL rights bill requiring equal treatment for all citizens in public places and backed by the Rhode Island branches of the N. A. A. C. P. was passed by the Senate in amended form and has been returned to the House. The text of the measure reads:

"No person within the jurisdiction of this State shall be debarred from the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any licensed inns, restaurants, eating houses, bath houses, music halls, skating rinks, theatres, public conveyances on land or water, or from any licensed places of public amusements, except upon conditions and limitations lawfully established and applicable alike to all citizens or as provided by law."

The measure was sponsored and fought for by Senator Greene of Newport. Cromwell P. West, of the Newport branch, N. A. A. C. P., writes that "Senator Greene deserves the praise of the colored press throughout the country for the stand he took" in passing the measure to victory against opposition.

JUDGE IRA W. JAYNE

JUDGE IRA W. JAYNE of the Michigan Circuit Court, Third Circuit, has accepted membership upon the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In his letter of acceptance Judge Jayne characterized the Association's work as the sanest effort for Negro rights in the country today, saying:

"I have enjoyed my work with the local branch very much and anticipate that membership on the Board will give me a greater opportunity to take part in what I believe to be the best directed and sanest effort towards securing Negroes their just rights that we have in the country today."

THE DRIVE

THE Drive is on! California says it will gain its quota. Denver, Des Moines, Omaha are determined to go over the top, as are also Portland and Seattle. The Kansas Cities are neck and neck in a contest for members, while St. Louis witnessed the sight of women showing the men how a drive should be conducted. Being typical Missourians, the men have started out to equal the record of the fair sex. Chicago has just held a meeting of four thousand people, while a thousand more, clamoring for entrance, were prevented by the police reserves from breaking down the doors of the auditorium. Its able secretary

has determined to go over the top, and has his eye on Washington, which is out to continue its record of "leading all the rest". Cleveland, backed by its splendid College Chapter, is making rapid progress in the drive, and Toledo and Detroit are agreed that they will not be left behind. Charleston, Louisville, and Philadelphia promise us that they will go over the top. New York, too, has entered the drive with a will to success.

In the South, many of our branches, in spite of the terrorism prevalent there, are working with great activity to roll up a large membership list. The first branch to gain its full quota was Shreveport, La. Houston, Texas, promises to duplicate its splendid work of last year. Atlanta is busily engaged in planning its campaign, and contemplates, among its drive features, a street parade. Jacksonville, Fla., is now awakened, and actively seeking memberships. Savannah has entered the campaign, and Augusta, having been reorganized, starts its membership drive. Winston-Salem promises one thousand members, and Durham, N. C., five hundred.

In the preparation for the drive, Congressman Dyer toured the entire west, and part of the mid west, and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Walter F. White, covered points in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado.

Field Secretary Pickens has visited all of the branches in West Virginia and Kentucky, and has stirred them to new ardor, and ridding them of the fear of the Klan. He has also covered branches in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Mrs. Addie W. Hunton has just returned from the South, where for five consecutive months, she worked in our branches, large and small, visiting places where it was supposed no Association worker dare come. All over the South she found a firm belief in the work of the Association, and an eagerness to support its cause, and wherever there were brave enough spirits, she has revived branches long dormant, and aroused other branches to greater activity. We expect phenomenal results from her work.

The Director of Branches, Robert W. Bagnall, has concentrated on New England, the branches in the east, and certain major points in Michigan and Ohio with gratifying results. Everywhere we hear the motto "We Have Just Begun to Fight". Everywhere our people realize the tremendous value of the work of the Association, and the remarkable results obtained with relatively small numbers and lamentably small means. We hear comments on the fact that the Association has aroused all America to the menace of lynching, that it has killed beyond the possibility of a resurrection the lie about lynching and rape. Everywhere we hear that it has been the one champion of the helpless peons of the South, and that it has saved a race from an intolerable ghetto, which would have been fastened on it by law, a ghetto which would have taken its inevitable toll of human lives, robbed our young of all ambition, and of all hope.

The Drive will succeed! Every member of the Association who has not entered must now enter, determined to bring in as many members as possible, that this work may go forward.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

MARGARET LORING THOMAS

THE sky is blue,
Above Africa.
The heat dances on the shore
Of Africa.
The ocean is very wide.
Out of the forests,
Every morning,
Come black women,
Black babies on their backs,
A long line in single file.
They sit on the sand all day.
They weep,
They moan.
Where have their black men gone?
White men took them to war.
Why were the black men taken away?
Because white men fight for freedom.

. . . . . .

Fighting for freedom is shifting burdens.

. . . . . .

When will the black men come back?
God only knows.
Women on the hot sands, bearing burdens,
It is life.
Women on the lonely hills, bearing burdens,
It is life.
Women on the crowded pavements, bearing burdens,
It is life.
How long, O Lord?

The Horizon

¶ Memorial Day in Cuba is devoted to doing honor to Antonio Maceo, the hero of the Cuban Revolution. Among Cuban leaders it is conceded that he was second only to Gomez, and in the uprising of 1895 he played a most distinguished part. A monument has been erected to him and on Memorial Day school children strew its base with flowers.

¶ The Pierre S. duPont Educational Fund has been used within the last 12 months to erect 45 buildings for colored students in Delaware. This makes a total of 83 colored schools built from this fund. White schools have benefited to the amount of $789,140 and colored schools to $1,054,486. In addition $19,329 have been spent improving the colored State College at Dover.

¶ A Sudanese, named Bengalia, is playing the title-role in the "Emperor Jones" in Paris. The drama was first performed at the official residence of Raoul Peret, President of the Chamber of Deputies, at the Franco-American fête held on June 3. Now it is being staged at the Odéon. Bengalia speaks French fluently, dances well and has had some success in screen acting.

¶ R. H. Robinson of New York is dead. He was a Negro who had been an instructor of music in the New York Public Schools for 48 years.

¶ On March 15 the citizens of Lynchburg, Va., dedicated a new $120,000 high school building as the Paul Laurence Dunbar High

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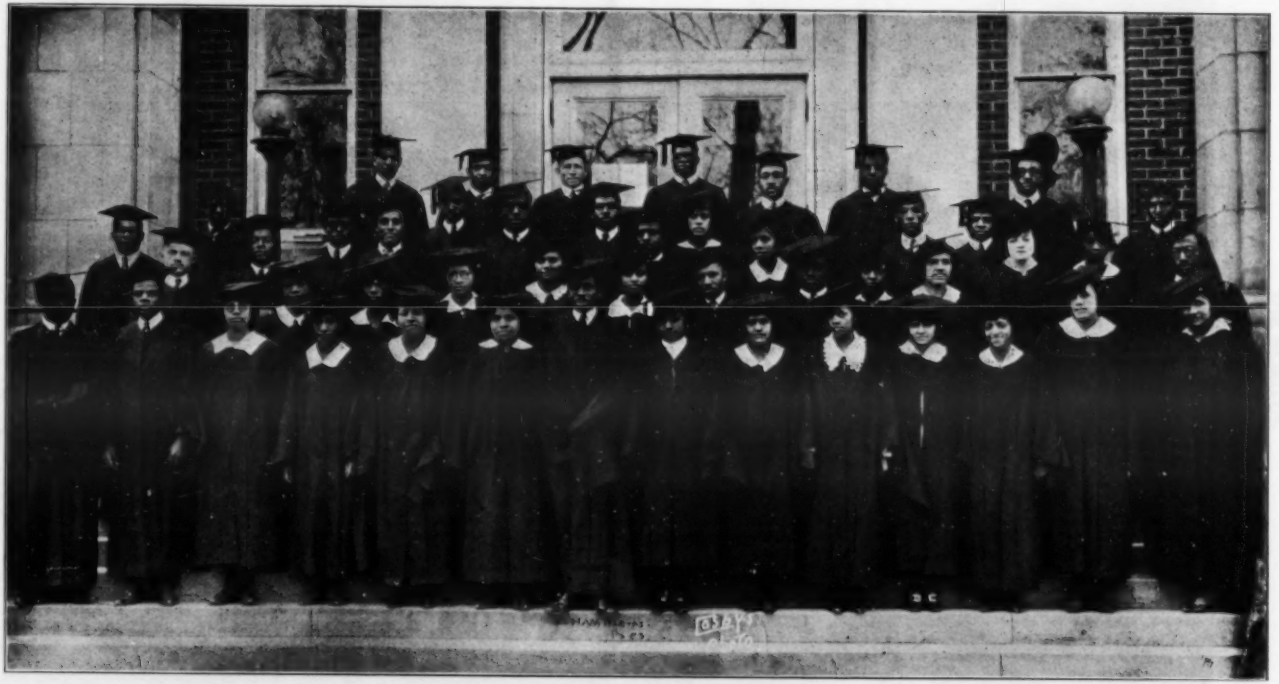
HORATIO S. HILL, A.M., Yale

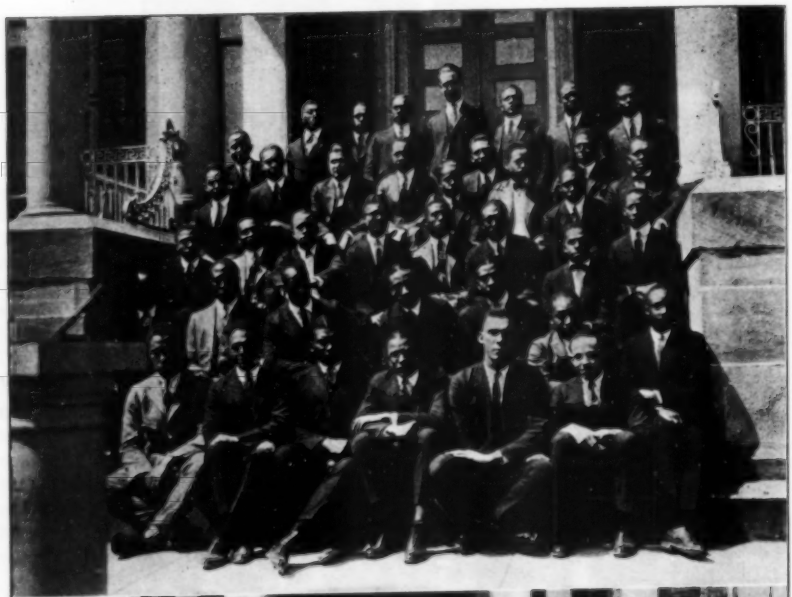
SONOMA C. TALLEY, Artists Diploma, Institute of Musical Art

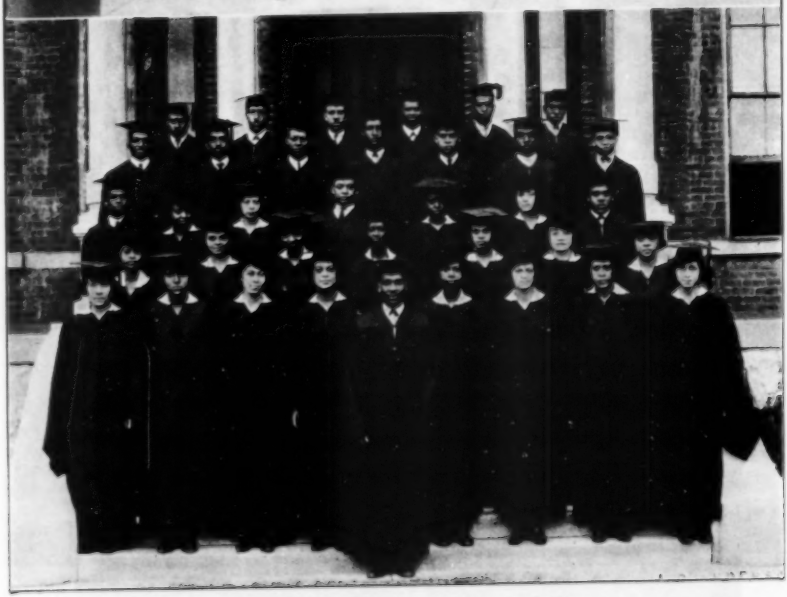
JOHN R. COTTIN, A.M., Michigan

ELIZABETH R. HAYNES, A.M., Columbia



COLLEGE GRADUATES—HOWARD UNIVERSITY





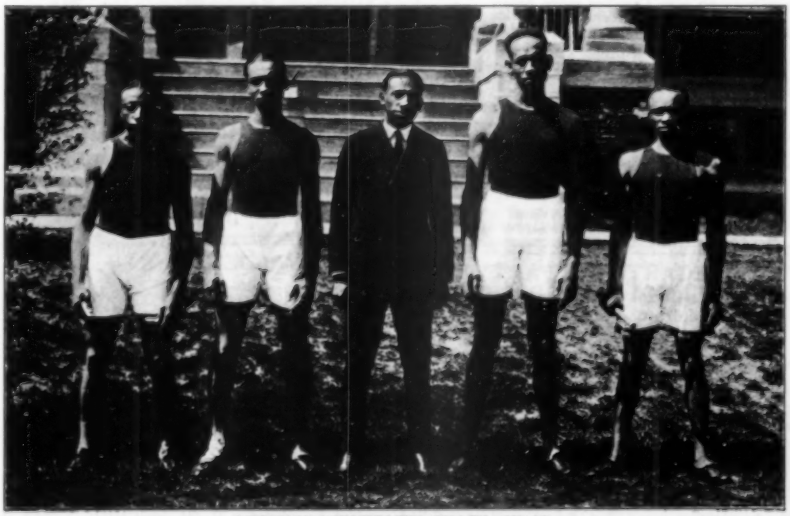
COLLEGE GRADUATES—LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE GRADUATES—FISK UNIVERSITY

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL

School. The building has fourteen class rooms, a principal's office, rest rooms, laboratories, chapel, gymnasium and lunch hall. A branch of the city public library is located there. Dr. I. Garland Penn delivered the principal address.

¶ Here is a picture of Lincoln University's crack Track Team with their manager. These are the men who walked away with the honors in the one mile relay race at the Pennsylvania Meet Carnival. From left to right they are: W. M. Brown, W. H. Strickland, A. T. Scott, Manager, R. S. Jason and W. H. Webb, Captain.



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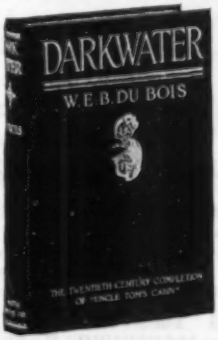

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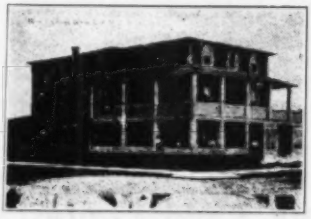

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